

Sums Copper Industry

Camp - Renda - No. 7914/5

Time of Report -

25X1C

Name of Installation - The installation is generally known by the name "Sums-Kupper". It is a copper industry in which a small part of the copper produced in the Sums foundry is worked on.



Location of Installation - The Sums Copper Industry is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Sums R.R. yard, which has 12-15 tracks, whereby, if the direction Sums - Renda - Sverdlovsk is assumed to be in an east-west direction, the installation should be placed southwest of the railroad installation. The town of Sums is situated north of the R.R. yards.


As to the origin of the copper industry, the [redacted] states that the building of various workshops was probably started at the end of the 30's and beginning of the 40's. Thus, the [redacted] of the

installation ~~work~~ was started in 1939. The majority of the buildings were doubtlessly started after 1940, and some part of the installation even after 1945, so for instance, the press section and the pipe-fitting shop attached to it, and also another pipe-fitting shop which was built on the side facing the Sumo R. R. yards. Finally, the installation kitchen, which was to be put in operation by Autumn 1949, is also among the new buildings.

The management of the installation is under the control of a civilian, whom the informant took for a Russian (an important ^{Shosse} Russian). Commissions visited the installation at intervals of 1-3 months. Some of the members of the commissions were dressed in civilian clothes and some were in military uniform. These commissions were always awaited with a certain uneasiness and haste.

The technical equipment of the installation, according to the information of the informant who is not an expert, may be regarded as modern and entirely efficient. Inasmuch as the building of the installation took place

during the past 10-15 years, ^{one must} conclude that the installation is ^{entirely} well equipped. As proof of this, ^{the night life} the Harrell lathes present in the machine shops or the presses in building 518, which make possible the production of cartridges up to 38 mm in diameter. Repair machinery is now  expected for this section. ^{the information}  this conclusion from the presence of pits measuring 6' x 8' x 3-4 m. deep.

 estimates the size of the installation compound to be 300 x 800 m. the compound is sparsely built and offers great possibilities for expansion. Furthermore, judging from construction up 'til now, one can certainly count on the erection of additional buildings and sections of the installation.

The most significant installations are:

- 1) Building 518 (press and pipe-fitting shop)
- 2) Pipe fitting shops.
- 3) Machine shops; forge

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- 4) Foundry
- 5) Carpenter Shop, sawmill, lumberyard
- 6) Boilerhouse, transformer installation and garage

1) Building 518 is situated approx. in the center of the installation and is one of the large and important installations measuring 100×75 m. In this new shop building which was built in 1946/47 modern presses are housed which are used to produce cartridges up to 38 cm. in diameter. Section 518 also has a very modernly equipped pipe-fitting shop which produces pipes from 8 mm. to 10 cm. in thickness. The length of the copper and brass pipes, which are produced here, are 5.8 and 10 m. The roof of this shop is covered with heavy concrete plates which are covered with a layer of asphalt, three coverings of tar paper and a coat of tar.

2) The pipe-fitting shops, with the exception of that shop in building 518, are housed in 3 other large buildings. One building is near the foundry in the southern part of the compound and the so-called "new" pipe-

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fitting shops, 700 x 100 m., and 75 m., have both been erected facing the Sun R.R. yards. The pipe-fitting shop attached to the foundry is chiefly concerned with the production of brass and copper-alloy pipes, while the "old" and "new" pipe-fitting shops are concerned with the production of copper pipes of all sizes.

3) Machine Shops

In the machine shop, which is housed together with the forge in a part of a building in the northwest part of the compound, there are approx. 20 different type workbenches. In addition to this, the section has a tempering installation for bolts. There is also a rather large machine shop housed in a special building, ^(60 x 16-20 m.) west of building 518 in which machine shop there are about 35-40 planers, 2 large Harwood lathes and various drilling machines some of which were of very large bore.

(probably 60 x 80 m.)

4) The foundry is also one of the largest buildings of the installation. Various machine parts are cast here, as is to be taken up more in detail under the paragraph on production. One electric for

steel castings and two coke furnaces for brass castings are available here. The moulding shop is housed ^{also} in the foundry. The forge should have been maintained under no. 3 which is housed in a building along with one of the machine shops. The forge has 3 pneumatic hammers, 1 5-ton crane, 1 large drill and 1 large super-charger room. The informant estimated the size of the whole building to be 24 x 80m.

5) Carpenter shop, sawmill and lumber yard are located in the south corner of the compound. Crates and shipping jackets for pipes are produced in the carpenter shop which is about the size of a military barracks.

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6). Boilerhouse, Transformer and Garage

The boilerhouse, in the southeast corner of the compound and distinguished by a smokestack, is used, according to reports, for heating purposes. Its dimensions are, therefore, limited. The transformer installation, west of building 518 and the machine shop, is characterized by its 12 doors as a small installation. The garage is situated at the northwest entrance to the compound and has parking space ^{near a} ^{small} for about 15-20 trucks which belong to the installation.

As to the production of the installation, the [REDACTED] stated that it was chiefly production of brass and alloy pipes of various sizes. The thickness of these pipes varied, as has already been pointed out, from 8 mm. to 10 cm. The usual length was 5, 8 or 10 m. Also machine parts were cast here, such as, for instance, ^{parts} for locomotives and for pumps; bolts were produced, screws for gears and also all kinds of gears were cast and moulded. It has also been pointed out ^{above} in the proper place that it is possible to produce cartridges up to 38 cm. in diameter.

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connects with
Sverdlovsk- Moscow Line
via Pervouralsk

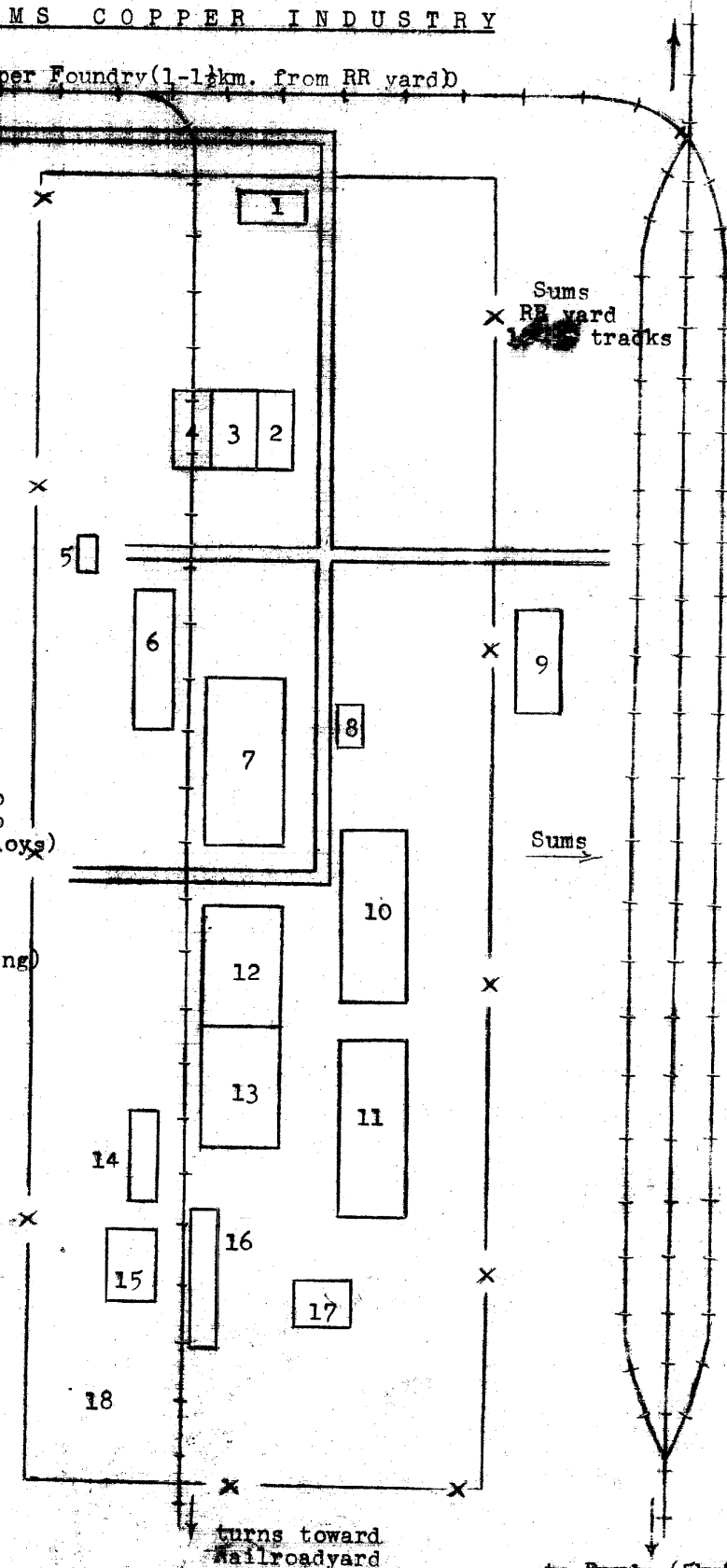
S U M S C O P P E R I N D U S T R Y

to Copper Foundry (1-1.5 km. from RR yard)

Sums
RR yard
tracks

L e g e n d

1. Garage
2. Machine Shop
3. Forge
4. Shipping Section
5. Transformer Install.
6. Machine Shop
7. Building 518
Presses & Moulds
8. Kitchen
9. Hospital
10. New Pipe-Fitting Shop
11. Old Pipe-Fitting Shop
12. Pipe-Fitting Shop (alloys)
13. ~~Blacksmith Shop~~
14. Carpenter Shop
15. Sawmill
16. Pipe Storage Sheds
17. Biglerhouse (for heating)
18. Lumberyard



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were not employed in the foundry. However, it is reported that a German geologist is analyzing minerals in a rather large iron ore region in nearby Magnitka (approx. 5 km. from Leningrad).

The technical equipment of the foundry can safely be characterized as modern and efficient, in view of the fact that it is an enterprise which was built in the beginning of the 40's. Of course, the informant was able to judge these things only from those outward impressions which he was able to obtain on such occasions. The building of coal crushers alone indicates that a modern manner of stoking has been put in use; the forwarding of fuel from the coal crushers to the boiler house, a rather long route which must have extended also underground beneath the actual smelting-house, is completely mechanized. The erection of the 180 ton-crane for the crude casting of copper testifies to the fact that work has been planned here also on a proportionate scale. The transporting of casting material to the storage area designed to it is likewise completely automatic. Both of the smelting-houses are dated 1941, the large smelting-house also has the date 1941 in large figures on the front.

Size of Installation Compound

The copper foundry compound is not included, but together with adjacent buildings must have occupied a building area approx. 200 x 200 m. Under these circumstances, space is offered, of course, in all directions for expansion.

The most important installations of the Copper Foundry are:

1. Smelting Installation
2. Boilerhouse with Heating Installation (coal-forwarding installation). Coal pile
3. Power Station
4. Quarry Bunker

1) The Smelting Installation

The main foundry building, which is actually the smelting-house, covers an area approx. 80 x 120 m. The installation is run by 2 smelting furnaces (converters), the large 180 ton-crane and the conveyor-belt installation for crude castings. In the northeast corner of the building, where the conveyor belt comes to an end, large amounts of crude castings are sometimes stored. The spur extending through the building

is used principally to carry slag to the slag pile. A loading ramp, situated on the south-east side of the building where crude castings are loaded into waiting freight cars, is part of the smelting installation.

2) Boiler House, Heating Installation (coal crushers), Coal Pile.

There are 6 or 8 furnaces in the boilerhouse. The 2 smokestacks belonging to it are 108 and 126 m. high. Boilerhouse and smokestacks are located opposite the northeast corner of the smelting installation. Coal crushers are housed in a new 4-story building, approx. 16 x 16 m., which was simply called "Heizung". Coal is crushed in cylinders 3 m. in diameter and 12 m. long. The coal-crushing installation is supplied automatically from the coal pile situated to the west. Fuel reaches the boilerhouses, metered in the ^{through} beginning, by way of conveyor belts ^{extending} ^{and in part} beneath the main foundry building. The coal crushers are 40 m. west of the smelting installation.

3) The Power Station, according to the description, seems to be a special Installation, the building is approx.

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is 46 buckets in 700-750 plates of the
 above-mentioned size. The copper plates
 were taken to the loading platform on the
 southeast side of the smelting installation
 and were loaded into freight cars there.
 A small portion was shipped for further processing
 to an installation for this purpose in Sumsk,
 but most of it was sent to other installations.
 The informant saw shipments of copper
 being sent as far away as Moscow, which
 he identified by the label Sumsk-Revda.
 A freight train loaded with crude copper
 left the foundry regularly each morning.
 Copper ore comes from the 3 copper mines
 in Detjerka, as has already been brought out
 in Report No. 248. A freight train with 14 cars
 each having a capacity of 60 tons arrives at the foundry every 2
 hours. Altogether, there are about 10 trains
 with 740 cars each having a 60 ton capacity.

The Spur connects the foundry with the
 Sumsk P.R. station from which place
 special tracks extend via Revda
 into the Detjerka mine field. The foundry
 has at its disposal a full-gage locomotive

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